TERMS. SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum-half

Persons esiding without the State will be required to paythe whole amount of the year's sub-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

tisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction o 33} per cent. will be made from the regular priees for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editors Musz be post-paid.

OAKY MOUNT ACADEMY. The present session of this school will close the last day of this month, and commence again the 16th of May.

school is under the direction of my daughter who will teach the different branches of an English education, and will spare no pains for the advancement of those entrusted to her, Persons from the good school, in a healthy neighborhood, will do well

Board can be had in the families of the Rev. James B. Alford, Nathaniel Warren, Esq and the Sub-scriber at \$5 per month. Parents who desire any information respecting the school can do so, by addressing Rev. J. B. Alford, at Kelvin Grove, or the Subscriber, at Raleigh.

Oaky Mount, N. C. April 4, 1842 15 5w

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY. The exercises in this school for the present session will close, with a public examination, on Thursday the 9th, and will be resumed on Monday the 27th day of June. The course of instruction employees braces studies usually taught in our best Female

Seminaries. EXPENSES PER SESSION English Tuition, Latin, Greek and French each \$7 50 to \$1\$ 50 Drawing and Painting, Board, 40 00 BFNJ. SUMNER, Prin.

June 2d, 1842.

HILLSRORO ACADEMY. renth of July. Classical Department, Marhematical Do. W. J. BINGHAM, Prin E. J. MURPHY. Do.

Swaim's North Carolina Executor, CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Su-preme Court, and all the necessary forms and pre-cedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and safe guide

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Gommissioners appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force — For besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of Land and Personal Property, Legacies. Distributive shares of Estates. Property, Legacies Distributive shares of Estates, Rules of Descent, Partition of Estates Real and Per-

Rules of Descent, Partition of Estates Real and Personal, among those entitled, Dower and other provisions for Widows, &c. &c.

Among the Ferms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Ouths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, National Parties Research all peers a Affidavita, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good fadges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant. This book has just been published. It contains 248 ectave pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justicest") well bound in law binding; and, in convenence of the security of money, as well as

in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of \$1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the

price.

"." Apply at the Printing Office in Asheborough,
Randolph county, N. C., or at the N. Carolina Book
Store in Raleigh. BENJHMIN SWAIM,

State of North Carolina,

Author and Proprietor.

Court of Equity-Fall Term 1841.

AGAINST Benjamin Waddy, sdm'r of Goodman Smith, dec'd, Rebuces Smith, Thomas L. D. Smith, Willie Smith, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith and Good-

man Smith Defendants. appearing to the Court that Willie Smith and John Smith, two of the defendants in the above cause, are non residents; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months ie Star, that the said defendants, Willia Smith and John Smith, be and appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Franklin at the Courthouse in Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Hall of Complaints, otherwise the same will be heard, indement pro confesso will be had against them,

and decree made accordingly.
Witness, Sam'l Johnson, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county aforesaid, at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in Sep-

tember, 1841. Test Price Adv. \$10 00. SAM'L JOHNSON, C. M. E. Dec. 97, 1841.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

After some experience in the business of teaching, the Subscriber takes this method of again bringing his senoul to the notice of the sublic. Situated in the County of Franklin, about midway between Louisburg and Shocco, in a highly moral and healthy community, slike removed from seen a of idleness, extravagance and dissipation, it is believferior to those of any the tar been successful in giv-if the Subscriber has thus tar been successful in giv-

Exercises of the School will be resumed on

at distance of the School House. A convenient distance of the School Louisburg Is the nearest Post Office.

J. H. NORWOOD

Franklin Co. June 1st. 1842.

IF A GOOD PIANO FORTE CAN Be had of any one, North or South, there is no doubt but that it can be obtained of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia, who has now on hand TWENTY-NINE INSTRUMENTS, of different prices, and is expecting FOUR more by the next packet. There is no risk in ordering Prano Fortes from the subscriber, as he feels himself evesy way bound to take back any instrument which

perchance might prove defective. E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

Riches Without Wings! FOR a mere trifle, a little volume can be purchased, entitled "Riches without wings!" a book that is thought to be worth its weight in gold. For

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va-

BALBICH STAR, And North Earolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1842.

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives.

Vol. XXXIII

ity of establishing by legislative enactment perative, than this language. rules and regulations for assessing the duof June, according to the home valuation; means taken to supply it by loan when the and yet the Bill expressly provides that, act was passed. It is true that a loan was further regislation upon the subject, the which the Distribution law was passed, but be the same as though this act had not measures, entertained no doubt but that been passed." In other words, that the the loan would be eagerly taken up by act of 1835, imperfect as it is considered, capitalists, and speedily re-imbursed by a ue laws just as it was before.

ties imposed by the act of 1833.

cumstances, to which it is not necessary the Distribution Act could not have be-

that I should do more than barely allude: come a law without the guarantee in the whatever may be in theory its character, I porviso of the act itself. have always regarded it as importing the isted for nine years, unchanged in any to me. The bill violates, the principle of izen upon a memorable occasion. Bill for Sale and Division of Negroes.

William E. Smith, James Jam law proclaims in express terms the prin- suspension of the distribution to the stress of the States. ciple which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, the principle for a month, opens the way bill is that which purports to be mandatory founded on a false basis, and pushed to to its total abandonment. If such is not on the States to form districts for the choice dangerous excess, justifies any enlarge-meant, why postpone at all-why not let of Representatives to Congress in single ment of duties that may be called for by the the distribution take place on the first of districts. That Congress itself has powreal exigencies of the public service. It pro- July, if the law so directs, which, howevvides, "that duties shall be laid for the er, is regarded as questionable but why not purpose of raising such revenue as may be have limited the provision to that effect?- for Representatives, is clear; but its pownecessary to an econnomical administra- Is it for the accommudation of the Treastion of the government." It is, therefore, ury? I see no reason to believe that the regulations, or alter their existing regulain the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate, for the meet the payment on the first of August, necessary uses of the government, without than on the first of July. The bill as ed those doubts, however, to the opinion of will remain: and on the brighest page of the infringing upon the objects of the act of sumes that a distribution of the proceeds the Legislature, giving effect to their e-1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the public lands is, by existing laws, to nactment as far as depends on my appro- the deeds of HENRY CLAY. (Loud of the government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per centand I as little doubt but that above as well as below that rate Congress may so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry-thus to make the burthens which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purposes of of government, productive of a doubt bened to protess advantages in point of location, not inferior to those of any Instantion in the State And nents of protective duties come willing to nents of protective duties seem willing to ing adiafaction as Teacher, his qualifications for concede: if we may judge from the mani-ascludness will at least not be diminished by the in- festations af public opinion in all quarters, concede: if we may judge from the manithis is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy, in the per-The Exercises of the School will be resumed on Thesdry, the 5th of July.

Tustion \$15 per Session of 5 months, payable in advance. No deduction made for loss of time by the Stodent, or his being dismissed for good and sufficient causer and the full price required for all whe are entered at any time during the Session.

Board can be had at \$8 per month in the families of the Rev. Anos Jones, Mn. Jones Gills, and Messra.

Washington, and William Branch, all with the aconvenient distance of the School thouse. at the present jucture, without any depar- affect the vital principle of an important common and simple divisor to the entire for him, but for the Country and for our statute in question. The manufacturing ber, 1841, can be suspended for the whole a great degree, those inequalities which may never occur again, of permanently the whole period of a permanent law! A succeeding census, so greatly to augment. identifying their interests with those of the doubt may be well entertained in fact, ac. In approving the bill. I flatter myself whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national con-

> The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and of imposts, and no more, as will most surely reestablish the public credit, will secure to be manufacturer all the protectore preference to subjecting a condition so subject, which no one feels more sensibly tion he ought to desire, with every pros-

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony at d confidence, and the many

I return the Bill which originated in the the people of the United States-by the believe that, the proceeds of the sales of House of Representatives, entitled "An state of the public credit and finances-by the public lands being restored to the act to extend for a limited period, the pres-ent laws for laying and collecting duties relations—and above all, by that sacred of proviso of the act of September, 1841, beon imposts," with the following objections: all duties, public faith. The act of Sep-ing permitted to remain in full force, a tar-It suspends-in other words, abrogates tember last, which provides for the distri- iff of duties may easily be adjusted, which for the time, the provision of the act of bution, couples it inseparably with the while it will yield revenue sufficient to 1833, commonly called the Compromise condition that it shall cease. 1st. Incase maintain the government in vigor by res-The only ground on which this de- of war. 2d. As soon and so long as the toring its credit, will afford ample protecparture from the adjustment of a great and rate of duties shall for any reason whatev- tion, and infuse a new life into all our agitating question, seems to have been re- er, be raised above twenty per cent. No- manufacturing establishments. The congarded as expedient, in the alleged neces- thing can be more clear, express and im- dition of the country calls for much leg-

It is in vain to allege that a deficit in ties to be levied on imposts after the 30th the Treasury was known to exist, and "if before the first of August there be no authorized at the same session during laws for laying and collecting duties shall the most sanguine of the friends of the two shall in that case continue to be, and to country, destined as they hoped, soon to be executed as law under such rules and enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The regulations as previous statutes had pre- very terms of the loan making it redeemascribed, or had enabled the Executive ble inthree years, demonstrate this beyond Departmen's to prescribe for that purpose all cavil. What at that time foresaw or leaving the supposed chasm in the Reven- imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off I am certainly far from being disposed her whole debt since the last peace, while to deny, that additional legislation upon all the other great powers have been increasubject is very desirable-on the contrary, sing theirs, and whose resources, already the necessity as well as difficulty of estab- so great, are yet but in the infancy of their lishing uniformity in the appraisements to development, should be compelled to hagbe made in conformity with the true inten- gle in the money market for a pattry sum tion of that act, was brought to the notice | not equal to one year's revenue on her eof Congress in my message to Congress at conomical system? If the distribution law the opening of its present session. But is to be indefinitely suspended, according however sensible I may be, of the embar- not only to its own terms but by universal rassments to which the Executive in the consent in case of war, wherein are the absence of all aid from the superior wis- actual exigencies of the country or the mordom of the Legislature, will be liable in al obligation to provide for them less unthe enforcement of the existing laws, I der present circumstances, than they could have not, with the sincerest wish to ac- be were we actually involved in war? It quiesce in its expressed will, been able to appears to me to be the indispensable dupersuade myself that the exigency of the ty of all concerned in the administration occasion is so great as to justify me in of public affairs, to see that a state of signing the bill in question, with my pres- things so humiliating and so perilous should that my opinions may not be liable to be ent views of its character and effects, not last a moment longer than is absolute- misconstrued or quoted hereafter errone-The existing laws, as I am advised, are ly unavoidable-much less excusable should ously as a precedent, that I have not prosufficient to authorize and enable the col- we be in parting with any portion of our ceeded so much upon a clear and decided lecting officers under the directions of the unavailable means, at least, until the de-Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the du-mands of the treasury were fully multi-tutionality or policy of the entire act, as

> This connection, thus meant to be inis permitted to take place. To abandon Treasury will be in better condition to y per cent up to that day, and directs it o be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear, that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is design pect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to since, and so replete if adhered to with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus impofrom it, I regard the suspension of the law the House my entire willingness to co- to wood, to raise the the steam with, it is so for distributing the proceeds of the public operate in all financial measures of a con- cheap!

lands as an indispensable condition. This stitutional character, which in its wisdom measure is, in my judgment, called for by it may judge necessary and porper to rea large number, if not a great majority of establish the credit of the government. I islation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842. THE APPORTIONMENT ACT.

The following is a copy of the Report of the Secretary of State, and the accompanying paper from the pen of the President, as read in the House of Representatives, and referred to a Select Committee of that body :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, JULY 2, 1842. To the House of Reprentatives of the United

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution adopted by it this day, "an authenticated copy of the exposition of the reasons of the President of the United States for giving his sanction to the act for an apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census," deposited by the President in this Department.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

A bill entitled "An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census." Apppoved June

In approving this bill, I feel it due to myself to say, as well that my motives for opinion af my own, respecting the constiplied-But besides the ergency of such from respect to the declared will of the That act was passed under peculiar cir- considerations, the fact is undeniable, that two Houses of Congress.

In yielding my doubts to the matured opinion of Congress, I have followed the the first President of the United States. highest moral obligation. It has now ex- seperable, is severed by the bill presented and the example set by that illustrious cit-

ted for any of her wisely established in twenty per cent are proposed to be levied, a law was sufficient to induce me to give my stitutions. It has insured to it the repose and yet the proviso in the Distribution vote against it; but I have not been able to striking because of the long and angry ag August-so that while the duties proposed itations which preceded it. This salutary to be enacted exceed twenty per cent. no the Representatatives of the People and

One of the prominent features of the er by law to alter State regulations respecting the manner of holding elections er to command the States to make new tions, is the question upon which I have felt deep and strong doubts. I have yieldbe made on the first day of July, 1842, bation, and leaving questions which may to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

with me in regard to the representation tion. (Cheers.) Can the loftiest ambiof fractions above a moiety of the repre- tion of man aspire to more than this? The sentative number, and where such moiety exceeds thirty thousand, a question on may pass away and be forgotten-or re which a diversity of opinion has existed membered only to mark a period in chronfrom the foundation of the Government. ology: but the wing of Time, as it sweeps ed as only a temporary measure, and thus The provision recommends itself from its along, will but brighten the record of the a temporary measure, passed merely for searer approximation to equality than glorious deeds of Henry Clay. (Cheers, the convenience of Congress, is made to would be found in the application of a population of each State, and corrects, in period of a temporary law, why not for are destined, at the recurrence of each

cording to strict legal rules whether the that a disposition will be perceived on my condition having been thus expressly sus- part to concede to the opinions of Conpended by this bill, and rendered inap- gress in a matter which may conduce to plicable to a case where is would other- the good of the country and the stability wise have clearly applied, will not be of its institutions, upon which my own oconsidered as ever after satisfied and gone. pinion is not clear and decided. But it all its several interests. The same rate Without expressing any decided opinion seemed to me due to the respectability of on this point, I see enough in it to justify opinion against the constitutionality of the me in adhering to the law as it stands, in bill, as well as to the real difficulties of the vitally affecting the peace of the country than I do, that the reasons which have determined me should be left on record.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1842.

NEW USE FOR BACON.-Bacon sold Hanville, Mo., last week, at one cent a pound. other benefits that will certainly result sed on me by the constitution, I repeat to Some of the steamboats burn it in preference

STAR OF THE WEST! A million eyes Are turning gladly unto him; The strine of old idolstries Before his kindling light grows dim! And men awake as fre Or meteors dazzling to betray; And how before his purer beam. The earnest of a better day.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING. NOMINATION OF HENRY CLAY.

(Concluded.) Daniel Ullman, Esq., then presented to the meeting the two following resolutions prefacing and accompanying them with a

ew brief and thrilling remarks:

Resolved, That the three great interests of the Nation-Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures-are inseparably connected with and dependent upon a wholesome protection of the latter; and that nothing will conduce more to a general revival of the prosperity of the country than such a revisal of the scale of duties upon imports as, while it shall afford a revenue adequate to an economical administration of the Government, shall also, by its discrimination, enable us successfully to contend with foreign countries, and secure to home market for all articles of necessity and comfort.

Resolved, That in view of the history of fair dealing toward our fellow-whigs throughout the Union, with whom we have heretofore acted, it is proper that we make, as we now do, this public and solemn annunciation of our fixed and unalterable determination to give our support to Henry Clav as our condidate for the next Presidency, without surrender or compromise. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Hon. WILLIS HALL next addressed the meeting—after the tumultuous applause which greeted his appearance had subsided. He spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen: I am greatly indebted to you for this grateful recollection and particular regard. I signing it may be rightfully understood as | you, but never before. on any occasion, have I met you with the same feelings of gratification as I do this night, (Cheers.)

You have met here for the purpose of performing an act dictated by a sense of duty and of your responsibility as citizens -an act to which you are impelled by your gratitude as men; an act-no matter if it be vain and ineffectual-which will at least secure your consciences from future remorse, and your memories from the repurpose of thus publicly testifying your confidence in HENRY CLAY, (Cheers,) tended country. (Repeated cheers.) essential particular, with as general ac-quiescence, it is believed, of the whole suspending the first, and rendering for a date for the Presidency, Cheers,)

I came not here for the purpose of givcall him from his peaceful resting place to ry. whether the book of his history is now closed. is a matter of little moment to him personally. Calmly reposing, after having for forty years faithfully served his country, he looks for his reward to the impartial verdict of posterity, to the approval of his Republic he has helped to rear may pass away: the fabric of our glorious constitution may mingle with the rubbish of the thousands that have preceded it: but its history ed those doubts, however, to the opinion of will remain: and on the brighest page of and prolonged cheers.) And the patriots notwithstanding there has been an impo- arise hereafter, if unhappily such should of future ages shall then read that record sition of duties on imposts exceeding twen- arise, to be settled by fu'l consideration of of his deeds and his services, and shall the several provisions of the Constitution admire, while they read, the wisdom and and the laws, and authority of each House the elevated virtue which marked his career; and his example of useful devotion to his country will be held up by their coun-Similar considerations have operated trymen as an example for their own imitanames of King, of Governor, of President, No! fellow citizens; not for him-not

selves would we woo the patriot and the sage from his retirement again to guide the destinies of our Country .- (Cheers.) For where else shall we find the wisdom of age united to the vigor of youth? Where else shall we find the experience of forty years soglerious and so useful? Where else and whose else is the strong arm that can curb the inselence of an overbearing government? Whose voice beside, with almost miracuous effect, can speak to the turbulent waves that threaten to engulph us-whose voice but his can say to them 'peace be still' and be obeyed? (Cheers.)

And above all-above all-where else is tion of power, who will with his own hands disrobe himself of those borrowed garments. he will give to the Judiciary the right to property; they are not United States projudge, and to the Legislature the right to perty, not the property of the Nation. make, our laws? (Cheers.) And what How happened they, then, to be under else are we all fighting for? What has the control of the National Government?

down with the usurpation of Executive power! (Cheers) And is opposition to what else did the Whig party in 1834 start into action? What was the watchcry then but "Down with Executive usurpation?" What was it against which we so valintly battled, and over which we too fondly supposed we had gained a glorious victory? It was Executive usurpation that laid the foundation of the Whig party. In '34, by reason of this violent exercise of Executive power, we assumed the sacred name of Whigs-a name which, two, centuries ago, was given in derision by the minions of royal power and the admirers of the divine right of kings to those valiant and noble spirits who dared to advocate the rights of the People-a name made sacred by two centuries of warfare against unhallowed power, sealed and sanctioned by a hundred victories, in which the People took back, one by one, the rights given to them by Nature and their God, but which the grasping hand of power had usurped. (Cheers.) Before God and in the face of the country in 'S4, we dared to assume this sacred name. Like our own fathers, we placed it upon our banners, as we went forth to battle against Executive power; the People saw the standard and rejoiced; they received it as the old standard of liberty; they acknowledged the truth of our cause, and rallied to its support.

been the war-cry of Whigs ever since the

decapitation of Charles the First but

·Down with the prerogatives of Royalty-

Gen. ERASTUS ROOT was then called upon and spoke nearly as follows:

Fellow Citizens: You will be illy fequited for your kindness in calling upon me if you have any expectation of hearing aught that will kindle your enthusiasm or rouse you to cheers as has been done by our own Mechanics and Manufactuers the the younger men who have addressed you. You ask, fellow citizens, to be addressed: it must be only for a short time-a short moment; with the coldness of age-the the past, and in a spirit of frankness and coldness of three score years and ten. which cannot be expected to awaken en-

thusiasm in the minds of youth. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens, it may be that I shall seem to do amiss in attempting to address you on this political occasion, after what you have heard offered as excuses for not attending by members of the Court for the Correction of Errors. _ Hon. Luther Bradish had declined attending on account of his being at present engaged as Presiding Officer of that Court.] I may have erred in addressing a political assembly. I feel the full force of the suggestionthat political questions of great importance, involving the welfare of the country, will come up for decision; and I shall endeahave often had the pleasure of addressing vor to the best of my ability so to discharge my duty as a member of that Court as not to allow political prejudices the least sway in the decissions I shall give. But, fellow citizens, being invited this evening to address you . on the nomination of Henay Clay for election to the Presidency in 1844. I feel not the least political sensitiveness in obeying your call (Ceeers.) I am not called on-nor are you-to make any nomination: the nomination of Henry Clay has already been advice of the first Secretary of State to proaches of posterity. (Cheers.) You made in the pulsations of your hearts, and have assembled, fellow citizens, for the you hear, in response, thousands-nayall the Whigs throughout this broad, ex-

country, as that country has ever manifes- time, the last inoperative. Duties above that to doubt as to the constitutionality of man of your choice-your selected candi. of the Whig heart. (Cheers.) The only question among my fellow citizens which causes the slightest hesitation with any one ing an elaborate eulogy of his virtues, or is, whether it is now time to make this to enumerate his claims, his services or his response-whether it is not too early to merits. He has retired to the shades of respond to this pulsation of Whig hearts. Ashland; and whether the people shall re. In my judgment it has become necessa-(Cheers.) Since the death of the beguide the Republic in her onward path, or loved Harrison-since the defeat of the great and important projects the Whigs had in view when they came into power, after they had carried all their measures according to their wishes, except the ore great leading and party measure-when that was vetoed, then the Whigs through conscience and his God (Cheers.) The the country despaired of accomplishing the great objects they had proposed. Then it was found that the elections were passing against us in every section of this State. and in all our sister States. And wherefore? Not because the Whigs had gone over to the enemy and united their forces to theirs, but because they had no rallying-point; no point around which they might gather; no object on which to centre their exertions.

The nomination of HENRY CLAY gives you this callying point; it gives you a creed; it lays down to the people what they would be at-what they desire to accomplish, and for what principles they contend. (Cheers.)

The Whig creed is that of Henry Clay .-Cheers.) That may be summed up as shortly and in as few words as the ten commandments. It includes a Tariff of Duties which shall be adequate to meet all ust demands against the Government. Cheers.) It includes the restoration of a National Currency, (Cheers,) and this can only be done by the re-character of a National Bank, (Cheers)—framed, too, on the principles of that which Andrew Jackson vetoed in 1832. (Cheers.)

This, then, fellow-citizens, is the Whig creed. Rally around it! True Whigs every where will respond to it. And will not the patriots of every party-and of no political party-rally around it-b cause it is the cause of the country? (Cheers.)

That a Tariff of duties adequate to meet all the just demands of the National Government is required, every one must admit. Wherefore were the several independent States confederated together under the Constitution, if it was not to the patriot, placed by the People in a sta- give them a national character, and to secure their interests-to pay the full indebtedness of the National Government from lay aside that power which belongs not to the funds of the Nation? The Public the station, but has been acquired by the Lands should be relieved from this charge usurpation of his predecessors? Who but -and wherefore? Because they are State